BROOKLYN'S BURDENS.

The City of Churches Awake to Her Wrongs.

REDRESS NEAR AT HAND.

The Work of Rooting Out Repeaters Progressing.

A PHOTOGRAPH OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Judge Troy and What He Knows About the Water Board.

REGISTRATION REQUIRED IN FUTURE.

What the Park and Water Commissioners Say.

COMMISSIONER BLISS TO RESIGN.

Action of the Board of Aldermen-Canvassers . To Be Summoned Before Them.

DESTRICT ATTORNEY MOTRIS SPEAKS.

INVESTIGATING THE FRAUDS.

The Committee of Five, appointed to collect eviwork yesterday morning, at No. 40 Court street. ot present. As upon the previous days the committee met in secret session, none but witnesses about the hallway during the day with the hope of earning what discoveries the committee had made.

reporter of the HERALD had a brief interview with a member of the committee, who informed him that the evidence of enormous frauds was overwhelming. He said that it implicated not only in spectors and canvassers, but certain officials, whose names he declined to divulge. He would say, however, that the committee had evidence in their pos-session which proved the election of Mr. Booth for

There was a large number of witnesses examined resterday, whose evidence went to increase the aldy abundant proof which the committee will submit when they make their report.

JUDGE TROY ON THE SITUATION.

Calling upon Judge Troy, at his office in Fulton street, near the City Hall, yesterday morning, a HERALD representative found him on the point of leaving in a great hurry, but on the reporter making his business known-which was no more nor less than a few moments' conversation upon the political situation, or in other words to interview'. him, he kindly bate the "scribe" be seated and announced himself ready to be "What do you think of the movement on the part

of the republicans and reformers of this city which

"I most assuredly think it indicates a desire and a determination on the part of the people to have a total and complete revolution effected in the county, and the abolition of all these commissions. "What commissions do you refer to, Judge; the Water Board I presume ?"

"Yes, sir, I refer more particularly to the Wate Board. It is one of the most stupendous frauds that ever controlled haif a million of people, and that it swer controlled haif a million of people, and that it has and still does control that number of people there can be no doubt. Why, sir, it has the handing of millions of money, and that, too, without rendering any account of it in detail, and it uses all of its patronage for political purposes and squanders the public fands to perpetuate the power of the few individuals comprising it—the ling. There we have a large tract of land lying case of Flatbush avenue, originally intended to be emoraced in the Park, but since abundanced, which we will self and thereby derive a sum not less than two millions. This income, you perceive, will wipe out nearly five millions from the gagregate cost of Prospect Park. In the item of "maintenance" we are limited by law in \$100,000 per annum, which is one-fifth or one-sixth less than it sallowed for central Park, New York. The money for the improvement of Washington Park was raised by avenue of the control park and the provement of Washington Park was raised by a very superior of the improvement of Washington Park was raised by a very superior of the park and the placed upon some persons not officially connected with it, and so far as my observation goes it has

merety in the hands of those who compose it."
"But, Judge, who is responsible for the frauds

vell, it has been said that Mr. Hugh McLangnlin "Well, it has been said that Mr. Hugh McLaughlin the boss) as re-ponsible for these frauds; but for my part I do not think he is. I have known that gentleman for a number of years, and I am confi-dent that if the truth could be known he would be wholly exonerated from any imputation."
"Do you think, Judge, the republicans will be successful in their efforts to have the certificates of election given to their conflicters."

"Do you think, Judge, the relationary of successful in their efforts to have the certificates of successful in their eardidates?"

"Well, with regard to that, you know the Board of Canvassers will have to and will give the certificates to the candidates having the largest number of votes, regardless of the fact that half of those votes may have been fraudiently cast. They have no power to enter into anything like an investigation of the frauds, if any there be, but are compelled to give certificates, as I have just said."

"But are you satisfied frauds have been committed, such as stuffing the ballot boxes, counting in, repeating, &c.?"

"I am, most assuredly, and I am also satisfied if any been counted out."

ed, such as stuffing the ballot boxes, counting in, repeating, &c,?"

"I sm, most assuredly, and I am also satisfied that it to cannidates who have been counted out bring an action of our warranto through the Attorney General, and the cases are tried by a jury of citizens of this county, as they must be, such jury will make no mistake as to who are entitled to the offices, and I understand that it is the intention of a number of candidates to pursue this course. Now, there is one genileman whose election I have paid considerable attention to—I refer to Mr. Moore, who was farry elected, but there were others on the was farry elected, but there were others on the county ticket whom I do not believe were elected."

"Changing the subject a little, Judge, have you heard anything with regard to the formation of a new party, or the reorganization of the democratic party in this city?"

"Yes, I have heard of something of the kind. I understand there is now in course of organization a

"Yes, I have heard of something of the kind. I understand there is now in course of organization a new democratic party in the different wards, for the purpose of forming a central or general committee, and having for its platform opposition to the commissions and a reformation of the city and county governments upon the true democratic principle of electing every official who is to have in any way the handing of the public moneys, and the passage of such laws as will compete strict accountability to the peeple for every dollar of their money expended and every act performed. Such an organization is much more needed here in this county than it was in New York."

"There is no doubt but such an organization as you speak of is greatly needed here; but do you hope for a fair election so long as you are without a registry law?"

registry law?"

"No, I do not. We must have a stringent registry law—that is, one similar to that in force in New York city—before we shall be able to protect ourselves from repeaters. As it now is there is nothing to prevent the committing of frauds at our election. But the absence of a registry law is not the greatest evil from which we suffer. These commissions, who have not only had the handling of the public moneys, but the keeping of the public peace, have in their hands all the small places under both the city and county government and an almost innumerable number of sinecures, and every man who reaps a dollar from these commissions, including the necessary employées, is pressed into service on election day to do the bidding of his masters, whatever that may be. These commissions have for a long time been run in the interest of about half a dozen men, and every honest and necessary position has been perverted to their grasping avarictousness."

"But, as I asked you before. Judge, who are the compable parties—who are these half dozen persons to whom you altude?"

"I am greatly pressed for time just now, or I would tell you the names of those whom I believe to be responsible for all the frauns committed in the Water Board. Besides, I nave considerable information, the exact nature of which I cannot give you just now, in regard to men who have organized and worked repeaters on election days, and these men are now holding positions under some of these commissions, and which were appointed and are now retained simply because of their abilities in this direction. This information-will be presented to the Grand Jury, which is, as you readily understand, a good excuse for my not making it public now."

Judge Troy at this point announced his inability to longer continue the conversation, because of the

pressure of time, so bidding him a very good-day, the reporter withdrew.

WHAT IS SAID BY THE WATER COMMIS-

A representative of the HERALD called upon Mr. William A. Fowler and Mr. A. G. Lober, the Water Commissioners, yesterday morning, and made in-quiries concerning the accusations made publicly at the indignation meeting at the Academy of of Music and elsewhere in regard to the corruption in their department.

Mr. FowLEE-I just said to Supervisor Harman, who was in here a few moments ago inquir-ing about the interest on the repayement that our Board had been unjustly bonds, that our Board had been unjustly assailed by Mayor Kabhelsch. He made a statement that we drew \$100,000 every month, and that no one ever knew where it went. The cheeks for the money required were sent to the Mayor, together with the items for what it was tor, and he signed them the same as has been done for the past four years. The same custom prevails now that has always prevailed.

them the same as has been done for the past four years. The same custom prevails now that has always prevailed.

Mr. Loder- and the Mayor knew when he made the assection that it was unitrie, he knew that every dollar collected by this Board is required by law to be paid weekly to the City Treasurer, and that his Board expends no money except the amount appropriated annually by the joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors or Board of Apportionment, which latter fixes the amount to be expended by each department, and which is drawn for by this Board from the tomptroller, who issues his warrant upon the City Treasurer. This is signed by the Mayor, the City Clerk and the Comptroller. A statement is always made for what purpose the money is drawn. People have an idea from statements like that made by the May or that we collect some bundred thousand dollars a month, and expend it as we see fit, but there is nothing paid out by this Board without the sanction of the Mayor.

Mr. Fowler-Mr. Harman asserted that the Water Board added to the expense of repairing each street three years' interest, the bonds issued for the improvement running three years, Now there is only one year's interest charged and our accounts show that. When the city, through the Common Council, paved a street they charged the whole amount of the three years' interest, it was found by experience that about five years' interest, it was found by experience that about five years' interest, it was found by experience that about five years' interest, together with the collection fees fixed by law, was sufficient to pay for the interest and the books show it.

A TALK WITH PRESIDENT STRANAHAN.

A reporter of the HERALD called upon Mr. James s. T. Stranshan, President of the Brooklyn Board of Park Commissioners, at his office, corner of Court and Schermerhorn streets, yesterday, for the purpose of obtaining an idea of what the Comm intended to do about the insinuations which have been cast upon their alleged reckless and extravagant expenditure of public money. The President came forward, though engaged in an evident multiplicity of business, upon the receipt of the writer's card, and expressed his readiness to answer any interrogatories that might be propounded.

REPORTER—Mr. Stranshan, now that charges of corruption are so rile in this municipality and that it has been publicly charged that the Park Commissioners are so extravagant as to require a check upon their transactions, I have called to learn what you have to say about I:

COMMISSIONER—Why, just this. No one dare for a moment insinuate that there exists anything wrong in the management of the affairs of this department. We dely them to assert any underhand proceedings here. We are just as clear on our record as Mir. Green is in his department at present, and do not in the slightest degree object to the closest scruliny. With such men as A. A. Low, Seymour L. Hustead, A. B. Baylis, and the other wealthy and middential citizens on this Commission, it may be safely asserted that the breath of suspicion cannot arnish the honor of the Board of Park Commissioners.

Air. Cuyler, the engineer of Prospect Park, who was stan-ling by, at this juncture interposed, saying that the whole jubble about extravagance made by Mayor Kaibdieson against them grew out of a misunderstanding—an obstinate one—concerning the purchase of a stone-breaking machine. They had bought one down in Connecticut for \$1,382, and it got out of repair, so that they were compelled to got another and a larger one, for which they paid \$1,650. The Mayor's accountant figured it out that the cost was only 1,200, and would not be corrected in his assertion.

Reporter—But how can you account for the Mayor's persistent opposition to the Park Commissioners' mode of transacting business?

Commissioner—well, it is a very old sore with Mr. Kalbfielsch. You see he don't distinguish between a rogue and an honest man. Sometimes it's the good he abuses and sometimes the bad. All come more or less under the ban with him.

REPORTBIR—Are not your expenditures limited by act of the Legislature to a certain figure?

Commissioner—Yes; for last year and this year we have been allowed but \$500,000 for expenditure in l'ark construction, and the law allows us \$500,000 for 1872 and 1873. The ground upon which the Park is laid out cost originally four millions of dollars. The construction, when completed, will be about five millions—making the grand total, \$0,000,000. The property about the improvement, which has benedited real estate so largely. Then we have a large tract of land lying east of Flatbush avenue, originally intended to be emoraced in the Park is the stand thereby derive a sum not less than

provement of Washington Park was raised by taxation in the city budget two years ago.

REFORTER—When will the work on Prospect Park be finished?

COMMISSIONER—In 1873 we shall have terminated our labors, and then will most happily surrender over to the city the custody of the great Park, and free from all further unjust abuse. When this is done \$100,000 a year will suffice for the maintenance of the Park, except on extraordinary occasions, such as may suggest itself to those in charge to embellish and enhance the beauty, of the original design.

design.

Here the interview terminated and the writer withdrew.

EX-CONGRESSMAN BERGEN ON THE SITUA-

graph of public sentiment among prominent men upon the situation in Brooklyn as possible, under the excitement prevailing there at present over the "election" and other alleged frauds, a writer for the Herald had an interview yesterday with ex-Connanner born," whose lineal descent dates back 200

situation in Brooklyn at present?"
"I should say affairs generally are decidedly 'mixed,' that there has been considerable noise made, and that it won't amount to much after ail. You see, this reform business is an old story. When I was in the Foard of Supervisors there was, I believe, some little stealing going on among a certain ring of the members. A cry for reform was raised before the next election, and it had the effect desired. All the reformers were elected, and they had taken. It is the man that must make the office honest and not the office the man. Let the law be what it will, it the official is inclined to steal he will find 'shavings' enough for him. It is the same in a private institution—in a bank, if the directors are dis honest, or the clerks either can steal, though the bank rules may be right and stringent enough. Our system of government is wrong; both parties are equally to blame for this fact. We extend the franchise to irresponsible parties, to non-tax-payers, and they, having nothing at stake, make a light against property, and amass all they can of their taxpaying neighbors' money. Down there, for instance, in the State of North Carolina the black man has a majority, and votes himself into office. When he gets there he makes war on the property of the white taxpayer. The result of this outrage is too patent to require recounting to anybody. See Bill Fweed, worth his many millions of dollars. Why, when he went into office a few years ago he was comparatively a poor man. But he was powerful in the battle against property, and wrested the lion's share of it for himself." what it will, if the official is inclined to steal he will

man. But he was powerful in the battle against property, and wrested the lion's share of it for himself."

"Suppose we give women the right of franchise, Mr. Bergen, would that help in any degree, think you, to correct the balance of the scales of justice towards all men?"

"No, sir; I don't believe it could be productive of any improvement, and i will tell you why. Respectable femnies—addies and the middle class—would not dare to go near the polls in large cities for fear of being insulted and roughly treated, while the lower order of women, the "social evilists," would usurp the privilege. In such a view, then, naught but evit could come of women voting. While merchant princes and taxpayers stand aloof from the primaries, which are the root of political evils in New York and Brooklyn, the class of men who will get into office will not improve. Where I reside, at New Ufrecht, I found at the primary election poils only four taxpayers, while there were seventy-five workmen and roughs, who paid no taxes. These sort of people, then, come to the primaries, choose their delegates to conventions, and these delegates in turn nominate one of their own number to office. The only chance for the republican party to come to the surface politically in Kings county is upon such an occasion as the present, when a furor of excitement prevails, which enables them to take the tide at the turn and sail in on it."

"Do you think there are many men who have grown rich in office in Brooklyn—ave there any milhounaires among them?"

"I have never heard of any. I think there is a

"Is the debt of the city of Brooklyn \$33,000,000, as has been stated by the re ormers r"

"There are three kinds of debt. The aggregate liability of the city may be that figure, but it is necessary to explain that a large portion of the city bonus, which have been counted in in the aggregate of the debt for political effect (without explanation), are issued only to provide for the prompt payment of work done in the improvement of property, which property will, when the assessments are collected, redeem these bonds. The city merely lends its credit. In former years the contractor was compelled to wait so long until the taxes were collected that ne found it necessary to have his 'notes shaved,' taking fifty cents on the del'ar for his money. This, of course, would not pay the contractor, so that he had to be allowed double price for his work by the Common Councit. This all came back on the taxpayers as 'penny wise and pound foolish.' Now this was obviated by issuing bonds, which enabled the contractor to perform the work for a fair price. There is the Fourth avenue improvement—it cost \$400,000—the city's bonds are issued for it, but the property on the line of the avenue benefited will repay the city for the work. Wild statements concerning the mannetal status of Brooklyn nave done much to injure her credit."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY MORRIS-PAST AND

Two years ago District Attorney Samuel D. Morris undertook to put an end to election frauds in Kings county. After the election of November, 1868, when it became so apparent that the work of counting certain candidates out and counting in to an slarming extent by some of the canvassers, Mr. Morris went promptly to work and secured the indictment by the Grand Jury of a large number of the offenders. He subsequently succeeded in convicting several of them. The cases were appealed, and long afterwards, by consent of the District Attorney, a noile prosequi was entered in the most, if not all, of the cases of the indicted parties, and nothing more was heard of the matter. There was a great deal of talk at the time over this disposition of the cases, and many people asserted that it was the result of Mr. Morris' fight with the "Ring." The readers of the Herald may remember that when the public excitement "ver the frauds was at its height, and after that excitement had died away, Mr. Morris was loud in his denunciation of Register McLaughlin and the "Ring." and charged them with plundering the people. Mr. McLaughlin then appeared before the Board of Supervisors and charged the District Attorney with malfeasance in office. The Board of Supervisors and charged the District Attorney with malfeasance in office. The Governor heard the case and subsequently appointed Corporation Counsel William C. De Witt as referee to take testimony and report, This was looked upon as a political deathblow to the District Attorney, but as weeks passed and Mr. De Witt took no action the public began to lose sight of the case and think no more of it. In the meantime Mr. Morris became reconciled with the "powers that be," and everything was lovely again. Judge Troy, who, it was charged, that is, work McLaughlin and Morris at the same time), was kicked overboard by both parties. Morris had buried the hatchet and abandoned the war-

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN AS CANVASSERS.

and organized as a Board of City Canvassers-the President, Jacob J. Bergen, in the chair. The fol-

BROOKLYN, Nov. 13, 1871.)
TO THE BOARD OF CANVASSKES:
GRNTLEMEN—Herewith I transmit to your honorable body
the return of the vote at the recent charter election as filed
in this office. Accompanying is a statement showing when
each return was received.
From the Fourth district of the Seventeenth ward no return

From the Fourianistics to the South district of the Twenty-has been received.

The return of the voic in the Fourih district of the Twenty-first ward was received in this office on the 9th. Within twenty minutes of the time of its receipt it was missing, and upon the most diligent search in the office could not oe found. The utmost publicity of the fact of its disappearance was at

once given.

On the morning of the lit's a return hearing outwardly every evidence of being the same as the missing one was found in a place in the office where no such document was ever to my knowledge deposited. All knowledge as to how the return came there, or as to its whereabouts during the period it was missing, as positively denied by every person attached to the office. Respectfully, WM. G. HISHOP, City Clerk. Alderman Richardson moved that the returns be ent tack to the canvassers.

Alderman BERGEN did not think they could pursue such a course,

The motion of Alderman Richardson was lost, and

after some further discussion the returns were opened and the vote read. Alderman RICHARDSON then moved that the Com-

opened and the vote read.

Alderman Richardson then moved that the Committee on Election Returns be empowered to summon the canvassers before them in order to see if the return was the same as made out by them. This was agreed to, There were no returns from the Fourth district of the Seventeenth ward. The City Clerk explained that the Inspectors said they were unable to make the returns for the want of proper blanks.

Alderman Richardson moved that the Committee on Election Returns be enlarged by adding Alderman Clanningham and Walter to it.

Alderman Clancy wanted to know if the Alderman wished to insinuate that the Committee of Five would not properly perform their dutes.

Alderman Richardson repiled that he did not wish to insinuate anything of the kind. He did this to caim the excitement now existing in the community in regard to those alleged fraucs. He wanted them canvassed in a manner that every man and woman in the community would be satisfied that it had been done fairly.

Alderman Clancy thought it would be better to name some one who was not an interested party. Alderman Cunningham, he said, was contesting the election in the Piteenth ward.

Alderman Richardson paid a high compliment to the nonesty and integraly of Alderman Cunningham.

There was no member of the Board in whom the community had more confidence than they did in Alderman Cunningham.

Alderman Berger said he saw the necessity at the present time of doing all that could be done to establish public confidence in the committee, Personally he desired that a fair and open canvass of the returns should be made, and that if his opponent was elected be hoped he would get the certificate.

Alderman Cunningham said, under the circumstances, he desired to be excused, and, after some further discussion, Alderman Rober was substituted in his place, and the committee this year will consist of seven insical of five members.

After the returns had been opened they were taken charge of by the City Cierk. The Board then help will commence the official ca

THE BROOKLYN PRESS AND THE REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In reading, in your issue of this date, the article upon the alleged frauds and corruptions in our pubte affairs in Brooklyn, I find the following:-

he affairs in Brooklyn, I find the following:—
"But the very worst feature of this awful system of municipal robuery and corruption and of rascalities and frauds of all descriptions lies in the melancholy fact, as reported, that not a single mowspaper in Brooklyn dare speak its honest mind on the subject, because they are all in the stocks or the pillory of the King." You then ask the question, "But can it be true that there is no press in Brooklyn equal to the crists?" You then say, "If this be true, if hear is no public Journal over the river which can be secured or trusted by honest citizens in the cause of city reform, the independent press of New York must go to their resour."

I thank you for your proferred assistance, for We

I thank you for your proffered assistance, for we

one of "vigitance," to inquire into the alleged wrongs that were being committed in this country by the provise suddenly rich; his neighbors will see it. One of the papers to-day speaks of Pan Northrup, Assessors Fields, Ripley and two of three other require like. Hore is nothing to steal in the Board of Assessors, if they were disposed to steal; and neither of these gentlemen are rich. I don't think that Register McLaughlins, who has been spoken of as a second Tweed, is worth anything near one hundred thousand dollars, though he has been five years in office where his a contract under the city. I never heard of himself in our endeavors to carry out the objects of the occupies is not a salaried office, the fees are received from recording mortgages. He never held a contract under the city. I never heard of him as a dishonest man and I have known him for many years. Political integraty is not at a very high standard, in fact it is respected by very few, lay successor in Congress, Demus Bardishouset man and I have known him for many years. Political integraty is not at a very high standard, in fact it is respected by very few, lay successor in Congress, Demus Bardishouset man and I have known him for many years. Political integraty is not at a very high standard, in fact it is respected by very few, lay successor in Congress, Demus Bardishouset man and I have known him for many years. Political integraty is not at a very high standard, in fact it is respected by very few, lay successor in Congress, Demus Bardishouset man and I have known him for many years. Political integraty is not at a very high standard, in fact it is respected by very few, lay successor in Congress, Demus Bardishouset man and I have known him for many years. Political integraty is not at a very high standard, in fact it is respected by very few, lay successor in Congress, Demus Bardishouset man and I have known him for many years obtained to him, and he was invited to publish the office is an indictable one, notwithstanding, and have him pre

All these remarks have reference to the committee of Pitty appointed at that meeting at the Committee of Pitty appointed at that meeting, and the Committee of Pitty appointed at that the gentlemen of the statements of the Committee of Pitty appointed at that the committee of the Committee of Pitty appointed at that the committee of the committee of Pitty appointed at that meeting, says:

The Eagle, in its issue of the 27th October, speaking of the meeting at the Rink, and of the Committee of Pitty appointed at that meeting, says:

The respective of the committee of Pitty appointed at the time, says:

The respective of the committee of Pitty appointed at the think, and of the Committee of Pitty appointed at that meeting, says:

The respective of the city accounts, an official sidement of which has been placed before the public as often as the officials of the city accounts, an official sidement of the city accounts, an official sidement of the city accounts, an official sidement of the city accounts, and of the committee is appointed we insist that it shall be denied all oblicial recognition. If a self-constituted committee, organized for partiana and personal purposes, makes its appearance in any of the departments we will stand by the head of that department in summarily showing that committee the door.

All these remarks have reference to the committee appointed at the large meeting of cutzeus held at

BROOKLYN, November 1!, 1871.

DEFINING HIS POSITION.

A Featon Republican Forsakes the Brookly Water Beard.

Yesterday afternoon the political circles of Brook lyn were greatly agitated over the report that Water Board Commissioner Bliss had resigned. Bliss is the leader of the Fenton republicans in Kings county. The Commission from which he has re-signed is charged with extravagant expenditure. As Bliss was the only republican member, and thus powerless, no one attaches blame to him. He asks that his course as Commissioner may be into be an intention to fight against Senator Fenton's enemies from a position where suspicion does not point. His resignation has not yet been made known officially. The first positive knowledge given in your hands, to be presented after the examination—which am informed it is desired shall be made into the ousiness and affairs of the department—shall have been completed. It has been my fortune to be in a minority in the Board, and consequently I have been unable to control its policy; out when to its investigation shall have been male—and I for one most earnestly desire that it may be efficiently and justly prosecuted as the earliest possible moment—I shall be much mistaken if its affairs have not been conducted strictly within the provisions of the law. It may then be made to appear also that although the arbitrary powers with which the Board was invested were almost necessarily productive of dissatisfaction in themselves, no matter how carefully or justly they might have been used, an opposition to the Board, to which it has not been justly entitled, has been arouse I against it on the part of leading republicans who have not been able to control the partonage which has been incidental to it, and who, when they failed in accomplishing this, sought with a species of hypocritical political virtue so this that its real character has been easily detected, not only to destroy the confidence of the public in the department, but to tarnish the character, if possible, of those whose duty it has been to assume its responsibilities. How far this last attempt has succeeded with republicans was lately demonstrated at the primary elections.

So far as I am individually concerned I shrink from no

THE BROXLYN COMMON COUNCIL ment-A Reduction of Fare or Prosecution

of the Company. The Brooklyn Common Council met yesterday alternoon.

Gas Light Company, setting forth that they would furnish gas to the city for \$2 75 per thousand feet. The usual resolution that the proposal be accepted vas offered.

Alderman Richardson moved to amend by accepting the proposal of the company to light and extinguish the lamps for one cent each. The Alder-

exinguish the lamps for one cent each. The Alderman proceeded to show that on each 1,000 lamps \$3,650 per year could be saved. There were in the city 16,000 lamps, and by accepting the amendment they could save about \$58,400 a year. After some discussion the matter was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Alderman Dwysk, of the Committee on Ferry and Water Rights, submitted a leagthy report in regard to the encroachment by the Union Ferry Company upon the city property in the construction of the new ferry house. They say that the President and superintendent of the company were before them and they conceded that the property did belong to the city, and they wanted a lease of it for merely a nominal sum. They claimed that in point of cheapness for transportation and in every other polat they were unequalled in the world. The committee suggested that they should not be allowed to retain the property, except upon the condition that they reduce the rates of fare to one cent for foot passengers, and this the company positively decimed to do.

The committee, therefore, offered a resolution to

I thank you for your profered assistance, for we need it.

In the early spring of this year an association calling itself "The Council of Vigilance in Public Affaits of Kings County" was organized, of which Luther C. Carter was chosen President. This council did not style itself a "reform association." but

FLEETWOOD PARK.

Two Capital Trots-One Finished and Four Heats Trotted of the Other-Gray Eddie the Winner of the Sweepstakes, and American Girl and W. H. Allen Have Each Two Heats on the Match.

yesterday at Fleetwood Park; but they were so late n getting ready for the sport that two only were commenced. Of the first one four hears were darkness coming on. The second trot, however, which was "sandwiched" in with the first, was parties interested in the matches and sweepstakes to bring their horses on the track, and it was near three o'clock before the first race began. This was a match between B. Daniels' bay mare American Girl and P. Manee's bay stalnon W. H. Allen, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, American Girl to carry ten pounds more than Daniels' weight, while Allen went with catch weight, the difference being tional weight that American Girl had to carry she was the favorite in the pool sales previous to the over Allen. She won the first two heats, out after weight commenced to tell on the mare, and the following heats were won by the stallion. Darkness money, as it was very evident when the race was best. What will be the result to-morrow remains to

mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The con-testants were it. Loomis' gray golding Gray Eddie, chestnut gelding Hickey and John Murphy's roan mare Lady Wells. Gray Eddle was the first choice in the pools, one of the sales of which was:—Eddle, \$190; Belle of Orange, \$55; Lady Wells, \$40, and this did not change the betting, as Eddie still sold for first favorite. He won the three subsequent neats and the race very handliv.

The match for \$2,000 between Julge Fullerton and George Wilkes was postponed until Saturday next, and the sweepstakes between Ed White, Gray Jack and Johnny Reb was postponed indefinitely. The following are the details of what took place:-

THE BACK First Heat .- After a number of false attempts

Lady Wells got away with the lead, Belle of Orange second, Gray Edgle third, Hickey fourth. Going around the turn Belle of Orange went to the front and opened a gap of four lengths to the quarter pole, passing that point in thirty-seven second, Gray Eddie was second, one length shead of Lady Weils, who was two lengths ahead of Hickey. On the lower turn Belle of Orange opened a gap of ten lengths to the nali-mile pole, the others breaking up in turns. Time, 1:16. On the backstretch Belle of Orange broke several times, and the others began to close up the gap. At the three-quarter she led about eight lengths, but now began to shorten her stride. As she came into the homestretch it was very palpable that she would have as much as she could do to win the heat, as Eddie was closing rapidly on her. She managed, however, to reach home one length ahead of Lady Weils, the latter being six lengths ahead of Lady Weils, the latter being six lengths in front of Hickey.

Second Heat.—Gray Eddie was now the favorite over the field, notwitastanding that Belle of Orange won the previous heat. Belle was first away, Lady Weils second, Hickey third, Gray Eddie bringing up the rear. Going around he turn Belle of Orange led four lengths, Lady Weils second, half a length ahead of Hickey who was two lengths in front of and opened a gap of four lengths to the quarter

Weils second, flickey third, Gray Eddie bringing up the rear. Going around the turn Balle of Orange led four lengths, Lady Weils second, half a length ahead of Hickey, who was two lengths in front of Gray Eddie. As the quarter pole, which was passed in thirty-seven and a half seconds, helie of Orange led four lengths, flickey second, two lengths ahead of Gray Eddie, who was four lengths in advance of Lady Wells, the latter having broken up on the way flitter. Gray Eddie took second pace on the lower turn and was three lengths behind Belle of Orange as she passed the half-mile pole in 1:17. It was evident that he would soon overtake her, as she was hiching and hobbing at that pisce. The others were out of the race. Coming up the backstreach Gray Eddie gradualy closed the gap, and when near the three quarter pole he yoked the mare, carried her to a break and led at the post half a length. He then came away and won the heat by three lengths in 2:38 %. Belle of Orange was six lengths in front of Lady Weils, who was four lengths in advance of Hickey.

orange second, three lengths ahead of Hickey, who was four lengths in front of Lady Wells, the latter having broken up. Time, thirty-eight seconds. Belle of Orange closed up to Eddie's wheel on the lower turn, but before reaching the half-mile pole he shook her off and led past that point'two lengths, in 1;175. Hickey was three lengths further od, while Lady Wells was entirely out of the race. Coming up the backstretch Eddie led three lengths, but as he entered the homestretch he appeared to quit. The mare reached his wheel, but she soon broke up, and the gray won the heat by a length, Belle of Orange second, six lengths should of Hickey, who was a dozen lengths in advance of Ledy Wells. Time of the heat, 2:42.

Fourth Heat.—There was little betting on the result; yet some few who thought they discovered

dozen lengths in advance of Ledy weis. Time of the heat, 2:42.

Fourth Heat.—There was little betting on the result; yet some few who thought they discovered a quit in Eddie in the previous heat were willing to take the long odds of one hundred to lifteen. When the horses were started likely was in iront, Beile of Orange second, Gray Eddie third and Lady Wells fourth. They troited in this way around the turn, but as they neared the quarter pole Beile of Orange went to the front and led past that point two lengths, Gray Eddie second, Hickey third, and Lady Wells fourth. The time was thirty-nine seconds. Going around the lower turn lickey and Lady Wells were so far behind that they were out of the race. Belle of Orange led a neck at the haif-mile pole, in 1:17%. It was now evident that Eddie was beating her. The mare kept anead, however, up the backstreten until near the three-quarter pole, but then she had to succumb to the gray gelding. He passed her and led a length into the homestretch and, coming on steadily, won the race by three lengths, making the heat in 2:41%. Belle of Orange was second, eight lengths in front of Lady Weils, who beat Hickey about six lengths.

The race was then postponed to this aftern

TROTTING IN PHILADELPHIA

Another Hippodrome Race Between Gold smith Maid and Lacy. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1871.

A decided interest in the result of to-day's trot was apparent as the HERALD reporter entered the en closure at Suffolk, Pa., and by two o'clock there were at least four thousand people present; and special trains and private establishments were depositing hundreds comers every few moments. An unbroken of carriages from Philadelphia came surging in at half-past two P. M., and by four o'clock the were no available accommodations for the teams and many were obliged to remain outside. The un precedented time made on the 2d inst. led many to hope that to day would finally settle the question of speed in America. A violent rain storm on Friday last caused a postponement of the test on that day. It was sincerely hoped that the track would be in prime condition to-day, but such. however, was not the case. The surface froze last and the harrow was kept busy to-day. As to pierce the ground it became very soft, and in places about the consistency of a mud ple of schoolboy memory. Doble informed your repre sentative early in the afternoon that no very last time need be expected, that the condition of but, he communed, "we will do the best we can." There was a trot between Dunder-

the track precluded all hope of such a thing; but, he communed, "we will do the best we can." There was a trot between Dunderberg and Meg, arranged to take place between the heats of the main trot. These two horses were rung ap, scored and passed around the track, without receiving much attention from any one. The Pulladelpia sport, the his New York confere, don't care to be seen at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{tot}\$ where less than \$2.25 is shown, and the announcement of \$2.43\$ as the time of the first heat oetween bunderberg and Meg was not received with much applause.

Goldsmith Maid and Lacy were in very good condition. As the Maid was prought down the track blanketed and harnessed read/ to be attached to her saky a general hum of expectancy could be heard on all sides. "There she is," said one of Bill McMullen's Fourth ward gang.

The bell tapped, and the two rival queens having been put around the track once or twice, came down the homestrich together to score for the First Heat.—The Maid had the pole. The first effort was not a success. They escaped it again and got the word "Go" as they reached the judges stand. The Maid then snot shead and kept about three lengths between herself and Lucy, passing the quarter pole in thirty-five and a half seconds, still maintaining the same relative advantage. As they nearest the naif mile Lucy galned sightly, but did not lap the Maid, who passed the haif mile in 1:23% both horses doing their best; but it was eviden, that they were not yet warmed to their work. The Maid reached the three-quarters in 1:49, and rattled down the last quarter as fast as Doble could send her, and came in about two lengths schead in 2:23-34.

Second Heat.—The horses got the word on the first attempt to score, and starred off neck and neck. Hickok evidently entertained some hopes of geting the inside of the course passed it in 1:43%, it was thought by many that she would make a record mishnown in the annais of the turf, but the rack was too heavy. She lost on the last quarter and to such a degree that

was creditable. The Maid never stackened her step to the last quarter was creditable. The Maid never stackened her speed, but tushed down the homestretch and passed the judges' stand, without the heat and race, if 2:23. The following is the summary:—
SUFFOLK PARK, PULLABELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1871.—
Purse, \$3,000; mile heats, best three in five in harness.

harness. Endd Doble enters b. m. Goldsmith Maid.... 1 1

WORKINGWOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UTION.

The Workingwomen's Protective Union, at & Bleecker street, has come to be a recognized insu-

has done a vast amount of good, reaching the very class of people most in need of help-poor and helpless women. However men may idealize won and talk soft nonsense about them, a great many of contemptible phase of human nature, or rather of some numan nature, that the Protective Union pro poses to save women wno are forced into circum poses to save women who are forced into circumstances where they are unable to protect themselves. This society serves the double purpose of procuring employment for all classes of women and of settling all contested claims for wages, and in neither case is there any expense to the applicant. Hardhearted employers stop a moment to think nefore they take hold of a poor girl's arm and thrust her into the street, ween she insists upon receiving ner due—stop to think from no emotions of kindness or justice, but because they know that there is a "Union" that protects working women, and they don't care about competing with its strength. The applicants to the "Union" for employment are as varied as are the wants and troubles of humanity. Now it is a delicate girl, every look and gesture betraying culture and refinement, who tells a story of sudden poverty and wants a place as "governees" or "companion." Now it is a woman, gentle and quiet in manner, who once was at the head of her own happy home, seeking a position as housekeeper. Again, it is a girl who wants sewing to do, or a position in a shop, or to set type. In all cases the utmost sympathy is shown and the greatest care taken to secure suitable situations. During the current year two thousand applications have been disposed of. Among those many teachers of modern languages and of music have been minished with destrable situations. At a meeting yesterday for the election of officers John D. Wolfe was re-elected President of the Board of Directors; James w. Gerard, Vice President; w. H. H. Moore was elected Secretary; Moses S. Beach was re-elected Treasurer, and John H. Parsona, Connsel and Attorney; Charles P. Daly, Charles P. D stances where they are unable to protect themselves This society serves the double purpose of procuring

PATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.

On Friday last, while the schooner R. A. Edwards, of Hartfold, was lying at anchor off Hart's Island, James A. Evans, a seaman, was sent aloft to furl the topsalls, and, in some unaccountable way, lost his topsalls, and, in some unaccountable way, lost his footbold, and fen to the deck, breaking his neck and right leg, killing him instantly. The deceased was mount twenty-rive years of age, and is supposed to belong to Philadelphia or Maryland. His name in full was marked in India ink on the right arm; in his trunk were found letters from his si-ter Sally and Lotte. The remains were interred in the cemetery at City Island by the residents of that place. His effects were taken charge of by the Club of the "Merry Ten," of City Island, and from whom any further particulars can be obtained. The citizens of the Island are des rous that the Philadelphia and Maryland papers may publish the above lacts, trusting that it may lead to the discovery of his relatives.

BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Denuis Meany, of 158 Cherry street, was passing the corner of Hamilton and Market streets late on the corner of Hamilton and Market streets late on Sunday night, when he was suddenly attacked by four m n. One of them, whose name proved to be Wilham Thompson, caught nim by the threat and cut his hand with a knife, while the three others rified has pockets, taking \$40 therefrom. He cried for assistance, but it was to tate. The men who took his money got away. Thompson was arrested. On being arranged before Judge Koch, at Essex Market, resterday morning, after being positively identified, Thompson declared he was not guilty. The Judge held him for that guider \$4